IMT Nuremberg Archives

H – 1950

International Court of Justice

H1950 – 0001

H1950 - 0002

Nürnberg, den 12. Juni 1946

B e s t ä t i g u n g

Ich bestätige, dass die anliegende Abschrift mit dem

Fragebogen des Prinzen zu ERBACH - SCHOENBERG
vom 28. Mai 1946

wortgetreu übereinstimmt.

Das Original ist beigefügt.

(Dr. Kubuschok)

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
NURNBERG, GERMANY
V.P. Exhibit 96
Filed 6/11/46

v. Papen Doc. 96

Testimony of Victor Prince zu Erbach-Schoenberg given at Gmunden, Austria at 1600 hours, 28 May 1946.

Mr. John S. F. Shroad, American civilian, appeared before the Investigator-Examiner as a reporter and was sworn by him in the following form:

"You swear that you will faithfully perform the duties of reporter in this investigation now being conducted by me. So Help You God."

Dr. Gottfried Hassfurther appeared as an interpreter and was sworn by the Investigator-Examiner in the following form:

"You swear that you will truly interpret in this investigation now being conducted by me. So Help You God."

VICTOR PRINCE ZU ERBACH-SCHOENBERG appeared before the Investigator-Examiner and testified as follows:

Q. Victor Prince zu Erbach-Schoenberg, I am now going to interrogate you at the request of Defendant von Papen, who is presently on trial as a war criminal at Nuernberg, Germany. Are you willing to take an oath as to the testimony that you are about to give?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you understand the meaning of an oath?

A. Yes.

Q. Please stand up, raise your right hand, and be sworn. "You, Victor Prince zu Erbach-Schoenberg, swear that the evidence you shall give in this investigation now being conducted by me, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So Help You God?"

A. I do.

Q. State your name, home address, age, and occupation.

A. Victor Prince zu Erbach-Schoenberg; Gmunden (Austria) Ort 44, Villa Buben; 66 years old; retired diplomat.

Q. Were you in the years from 1934 - 1937 during the term of duty of the defendant von Papen in Vienna his Councillor (Botschaftsrat) therefore his first and most intimate co-worker?

A. Yes, but only during the years 1934 to 1936.

Q. Are you from this intimate collaboration, familiar with his general political view, particularly on the mission entrusted to him in Vienna?

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
NURNBERG, GERMANY
US Exhibit 96
Filed 6/11/46

H1950 - 0003

H1950 - 0004

A. Yes, as far as I know, von Papen's mission in Vienna was the preparation of as close an amalgamation of Austria and Germany as possible.

Q. What was his attitude towards the following points of the Nazi program:

a) towards the fight of the Party against the Christian Churches?
b) towards the fight of the Party against Jewry?
Is it known to you that the defendant von Papen had heated arguments with the Party (local party offices and Gauleiter Bohle) about these questions?

A. Von Papen absolutely opposed the fight of the Party against the Christian Churches. I am positive that he did not agree to those means used in the fight of the Party against Jewry. I cannot well remember, since it was 10 or 12 years ago, if the defendant von Papen had heated arguments with any of the local party offices and Gauleiter Bohle about the above questions. Furthermore, at that time, no party offices existed competent of such argument.

Q. Did the defendant von Papen inform you in 1934 that he accepted the commission to re-establish the relations between Austria and the Reich disturbed by the Dollfuss murder, only under the firm condition that any use of force must be discontinued and that the task be fulfilled in an evolutionary manner?

A. I do not know if von Papen accepted the commission under any conditions. It appeared from his activities and his remarks, that he absolutely wanted to have a lasting settlement of the Austrian question only to be accomplished by evolution and not by any force.

Q. Did the defendant von Papen act in Vienna according to this policy?

A. As long as I was there, I had the impression that the defendant von Papen acted according to this policy of establishing the relations through peaceful means rather than force.

Q. Did he regard it as his first task to win the confidence of the Austrian Government; to make it clear to them that he would never do or support anything to reach this goal by force even though he regarded a federal state union of Austria and the Reich as the goal to be pursued by both sides?

A. Yes, he acted according to this policy, to win the support of the Austrian Government by peaceful means.

Q. Is it correct that for this reason the defendant von Papen was never interested in a change of the regime of Austria but only wished that the Schuschnigg Government might find a basis on which to make peace with the Austrian Nazis - also in order to avoid interference by the German Reich Party?

H1950 - 0005

A. It is correct.

Q. Was it von Papen's mission to incorporate the South-East of Europe as far as Turkey as "hinterland" into the German Reich? Was Austria to be the first country herein? Did von Papen ever talk to you or - as far as you know - to others about these alleged aims of his policy? Does the policy followed by von Papen and his political conception exclude such aims and also such declarations?

A. No, it was not von Papen's mission to incorporate the South-East of Europe as far as Turkey as "hinterland" into the German Reich. I have no facts pointing towards Austria being the first country therein. I do not remember his ever talking to me about that and I do not know if he ever talked to others about that. I had not the impression at that time that such a political conception was in his mind.

Q. Did the defendant von Papen - as Mr. Messersmith assumes in his affidavit - receive a political commission to see to it that the influence of the Reich became predominant in other Southeastern states and did he ever take any steps towards this goal?

A. There is nothing known to me about any order of that kind. It is beyond my knowledge whether he ever took any steps towards that goal. It does not seem probable to me, but I do not know.

Q. In particular, did the defendant von Papen ever make offers of a territorial nature to Hungary or Yugoslavia in case of the partitioning of Czechoslovakia?

A. I do not know anything about that question.

Q. In view of your knowledge of the reports made by the defendant von Papen to Hitler and the Foreign Office, can you demonstrate that the defendant von Papen - as far as it was not a question of reports on events in the bordering countries which became known to him from Viennese sources - never took a hand in the Reich politics towards Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, but limited himself to his Austrian task?

A. I do not know if he ever interfered in the Reich politics towards Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. He was only working on the Austrian problem with all its intricacies at that time the ramifications of which sometimes involved Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Q. Are you convinced that the defendant von Papen had honest intentions in the full sense of the word as regards the German-Austrian treaty of 11 July 1936 because it put German-Austrian relations on a normal basis; and that, through the declaration to recognize Austrian sovereignty he wanted to make it impossible that Austria would be forced to the "Anschluss" against her will?

H1950 - 0006

A. As far as I know and as long as I have been working with him, I had the impression that his intentions towards the German-Austrian treaty of 11 July 1936 were honest. It was the purpose of all his policy to achieve a federal state union of Austria and the Reich.

Q. Did not Austria and her Government understand the treaty in this way and welcome it vividly?

A. I had the impression at that time that the Austrian government accepted the treaty of its own free will and not as a result of force.

Q. As Austria in the not published part of the treaty had agreed to have the national opposition participate in responsible work, was it not the duty of the Ambassador to see to it that this part was fulfilled, and that he had to keep up contact with the Austrian Nazi Party for this purpose?

A. As I do not recollect anything about an unpublished portion of the treaty which states that the national opposition participate in responsible work, I cannot answer the question.

Q. Can you testify that Papen aside from the contact for the above mentioned purpose never took part in the affairs of the Austrian Nazis, above all, never gave them support of any kind in connection with illegal intentions or acts of these National Socialists against their Government?

A. I do not know.

Victor Prince zu Erbach-Schoenberg

ATTEST:

Leonard L. Phillips

LEONARD L. PHILLIPS, 1st Lt, FA
Investigator - Examiner
WCIT 6829

I certify that the above testimony was translated to the witness in his own language, prior to his signature which appears above.

Dr. Gottfried Hassfurther

DR. GOTTFRIED HASSFURTHER
Interpreter - WCIT 6829

H1950 - 0007

INTERROGATORY

OF VICTOR PRINCE ZU ERBACH - SCHOENBERG

Testimony of Victor Prince zu Erbach - Schoenberg given at Gmunden, Austria at 1600 hours, 28 May 1946.

Mr. John S. F. Shroad, American civilian, appeared before the Investigator-Examiner as a reporter and was sworn by him in the following form:

"You swear that you will faithfully perform the duties of reporter in this investigation now being conducted by me. So Help You God."

Dr. Gottfried Hassfurther appeared as an interpreter and was sworn by the Investigator - Examiner in the following form:

"You swear that you will truly interpret in this investigation now being conducted by me. So Help You God."

VICTOR PRINCE ZU ERBACH-SCHOENBERG appeared before the Investigator-Examiner and testified as follows:

Q. Victor Prince zu Erbach-Schoenberg, I am going to interrogate you at the request of Defendant von Papen, who is presently on trial as a war criminal at Nuernberg, Germany. Are you willing to take an oath as to the testimony that you are about to give?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you understand the meaning of an oath?

A. Yes.

Q. Please stand up, raise your right hand, and be sworn. "You, Victor Prince zu Erbach-Schoenberg, swear that the evidence you shall give in this investigation now being conducted by me, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So Help You God."

A. I do.

Q. State your name, home address, age, and occupation.

A. Victor Prince zu Erbach-Schoenberg; Gmunden (Austria) Ort 44, Villa Buben; 66 years old; retired diplomat.

H1950 – 0008

1.) Q. Were you in the years from 1934 - 1937 during the term of duty of the defendant von Papen in Vienna his Councillor (Botschaftsrat) therefore his first and most intimate co-worker?

A. Yes, but only during the years 1934 to 1936.

2.) Q. Are you from this intimate collaboration, familiar with his general political view, particularly on the mission entrusted to him in Vienna?

A. Yes, as far as I know, von Papen's mission in Vienna was the preparation of as close an amalgamation of Austria and Germany as possible.

3.) Q. What was his attitude towards the following points of the Nazi program:

a) towards the fight of the Party against the Christian Churches?

b) towards the fight of the Party against Jewry?

Is it known to you that the defendant von Papen had heated arguments with the Party (local party offices and Gauleiter Bohle) about these questions?

A. Von Papen absolutaly opposed the fight of the Party against the Christian Churches. I am positive that he did not agree to those means used in the fight of the Party against Jewry. I cannot well remember, since it was 10 or 12 years ago, if the defendant von Papen had heated arguments with any of the local party offices and Gauleiter Bohle about the above questions. Furthermore, at that time, no party offices existed competant of such argument.

4.) Q. Did the defendant von Papen inform you in 1934 that he accepted the commission to re-establish the relations between Austria and the Reich disturbed by the Dollfuss murder, only under the firm condition that any use of force must be discontinued and that the task be fulfilled in an evolutionary manner?

A. I do not know if von Papen accepted the commission under any conditions. It appeared from his activities and his

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remarks, that he absolutely wanted to have a lasting settlement of the Austrian question only to be accomplished by evolution and not by any force.

5.) Q. Did the defendant von Papen act in Vienna according to this policy?

A. As long as I was there, I had the impression that the defendant von Papen acted according to this policy of establising the relations through peaceful means rather than force.

6.) Q. Did he regard it as his first task to win the confidence of the Austrian Government; to make it clear to them that he would never do or support anything to reach this goal by force even though he regarded a federal state union of Austria and the Reich as the goal to be pursued by both sides?

A. Yes, he acted according to this policy, to win the support of the Austrian Government by peaceful means.

7.) Q. Is it correct that for this reason the defendant von Papen was never interested in a change of the regime of Austria but only wished that the Schuschnigg Government might find a basis on which to make peace with the Austrian Nazis - also in order to avoid interference by the German Reich Party?

A. It is correct.

8.) Q. Was it von Papen's mission to incorporate the South-East of Europe as far as Turkey as "hinterland" into the German Reich? Was Austria to be the first country herein? Did von Papen ever talk to you or - as far as you know - to others about these alleged aims of his policy? Does the policy followed by von Papen and his political conception exclude such aims and also such declarations?

A. No, it was not von Papen's mission to incorporate the South-East of Europe as far as Turkey as "hinterland" into the German Reich. I have no facts pointing towards Austria being the first country therein. I do

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not remember his ever talking to me about that and I do not know if he ever talked to others about that. I had not the impression at that time that such a political conception was in his mind.

9.) Q. Did the defendant von Papen - as Mr. Messersmith assumes in his affidavit - receive a political commission to see to it that the influence of the Reich became predominant in other Southeastern states and did he ever take any steps towards this goal?

A. There is nothing known to me about any order of that kind. It is beyond my knowledge whether he ever took any steps towards that goal. It does not seem probable to me, but I do not know.

10.) Q. In particular, did the defendant von Papen ever make offers of a territorial nature to Hungary or Yugoslavia in case of the partitioning of Czechoslovakia?

A. I do not know anything about that question.

11.) Q. In view of your knowledge of the reports made by the defendant von Papen to Hitler and the Foreign Office, can you demonstrate that the defendant von Papen - as far as it was not a question of reports on events in the bordering countries which became known to him from Vienna sources - never took a hand in the Reich politics towards Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, but limited himself to his Austrian task?

A. I do not know if he ever interfered in the Reich politics towards Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. He was only working on the Austrian problem with all its intricacies at that time the ramifications of which sometimes involved Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

12.) Q. Are you convinced that the defendant von Papen had honest intentions in the full sense of the word as regards the German-Austrian treaty of 11 July 1936 because it put German-Austrian relations on a normal basis; and that, through the declaration to recognize Austrian sovereignty he wanted to make it impossible that Austria would be forced to the "Anschluss" against her will?

H1950 - 0011

A. As far as I know and as long as I have been working with him, I had the impression that his intentions towards the German-Austrian treaty of 11 July 1936 were honest. Itwas the purpose of all his policy to achieve a federal state union of Austria and the Reich.

13.) Q. Did not Austria and her Government understand the treaty in this way and welcome it vividly?

A. I had the impression at that time that the Austrian government accepted the treaty of its own free will and not as a result of force.

14.) Q. As Austria in the not published part of the treaty had agreed to have the national opposition participate in responsible work, was it not the duty of the Ambassador to see to it that this part was fulfilled, and that he had to keep up contact with the Austrian Nazi Party for this purpose?

A. As I do not recollect anything about an unpublished portion of the treaty which states that the national opposition participate in responsible work, I cannot answer the question.

15.) Q. Can you testify that Papen aside from the contact for the above mentioned purpose never took part in the affairs of the Austrian Nazis, above all, never gave them support of any kind in connection with illegal intentions or acts of these National Socialists against their Government?

A. I do not know.

signed Victor Prince zu Erbach-Schoenberg

Attest:

signed LEONARD L. PHILLIPS, 1st Lt, FA
Investigator - Examiner
WCIT 6829

I certify that the above testimony was translated to the witness in his own language, prior to his signature which appears above.

signed DR.GOTTFRIED HASSFURTHER
Interpreter - WCIT 6829

H1950 - 0012

v. Papen Dok. 96
(Deutsche Übersetzung)

Fragebogen
des
Prinzen VICTOR ZU ERBACH-SCHOENBERG

Aussage des Prinzen Victor zu Erbach-Schoenberg am 28. Mai 1946 16 oo Uhr abgegeben in Gmunden-Oesterreich.

Herr John S.F. Schroad, amerikanischer Zivilist, erscheint vor dem vernehmenden Untersuchungsbeamten als Protokollführer und wird wie folgt vereidigt:

"Sie schwören, dass Sie die Pflichten eines Protokollführers in dieser von mir jetzt geführten Untersuchung getreu ausführen werden. So wahr Ihnen Gott helfe."

Dr. Gottfried Hassfurther erscheint als Dolmetscher und wurde vom vernehmenden Untersuchungsbeamten vereidigt wie folgt:

"Sie schwören, dass Sie in dieser jetzt von mir geführten Untersuchung getreu dolmetschen werden. So wahr Ihnen Gott helfe."

VICTOR PRINZ ZU ERBACH-SCHOENBERG erscheint vor dem vernehmenden Untersuchungsbeamten und gibt Zeugnis wie folgt:

F. Victor Prinz zu Erbach-Schoenberg, ich werde Sie jetzt auf Ersuchen des Angeklagten von Papen verhören, der gegenwärtig als Kriegsverbrecher in Nuernberg, Deutschland vor Gericht steht. Sind Sie bereit, Ihre Zeugenaussage zu beschwören?

A. Ja.

F. Ist Ihnen die Bedeutung des Eides bekannt?

A. Ja.

F. Bitte stehen Sie auf, erheben Sie Ihre rechte Hand und legen Sie den Eid ab. "Sie, Victor Prinz zu Erbach-Schoenberg, schwören, dass das Zeugnis das Sie in dieser jetzt von mir geführten Untersuchung geben werden, die Wahrheit, die ganze Wahrheit und nur die Wahrheit sein wird. So wahr Ihnen Gott helfe?"

H1950 - 0013

A. Ich schwöre es.

F. Geben Sie Ihren Namen, Anschrift, Alter und Beruf an.

A. Victor Prinz zu Erbach-Schoenberg; Gmunden (Oesterreich) Ort 44, Villa Buben; 66 Jahre alt; Diplomat im Ruhestand.

1.) F. Waren Sie in den Jahren 1934 bis 1937, während der Dienstzeit des Angeklagten v. Papen in Wien, dessen Botschaftsrat und daher sein erster und vertrautester Mitarbeiter?

A. Ja, aber nur während der Jahre 1934 bis 1936.

2.) F. Sind Sie von dieser engen Mitarbeit her, mit seiner allgemeinen politischen Denkungsweise vertraut, besonders was die ihm für Wien übertragene Aufgabe betrifft?

A. Ja, soviel ich weiss, bestand von Papens Aufgabe in Wien darin, eine möglichst enge Verschmelzung von Oesterreich und Deutschland vorzubereiten.

3.) F. Wie war seine Einstellung den folgenden Punkten des Naziprogramms gegenüber:

a) Gegenüber dem Kampf der Partei gegen die christlichen Kirchen?

b) Gegenüber dem Kampf der Partei gegen das Judentum? Ist Ihnen bekannt, dass der Angeklagte von Papen heftige Auseinandersetzungen mit der Partei (örtliche Parteistellen und Gauleiter Bohle) wegen dieser Fragen hatte?

A. Von Papen war entschieden gegen den Kampf der Partei gegen die christlichen Kirchen. Ich bin sicher, dass er nicht mit den Mitteln einverstanden war, welche die Partei im Kampf gegen das Judentum anwandte. Ich kann mich nicht gut daran erinnern, es liegt ja 10 oder 12 Jahre zurück, ob der Angeklagte von Papen heftige Auseinandersetzungen mit irgendwelchen örtlichen Parteistellen und Gauleiter Bohle über obige Fragen hatte. Ausserdem gab es zu der Zeit keine Parteistellen, die für eine derartige Auseinandersetzung zuständig gewesen wären.

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4.) F. Hat Ihnen der Angeklagte von Papen im Jahre 1934 mitgeteilt, dass er die Aufgabe, die nach dem Dollfuss-Mord gestörten Beziehungen zwischen Oesterreich und dem Reich wiederherzustellen, nur unter der ausdrücklichen Bedingung übernommen habe, dass jeglicher Gebrauch von Gewalt aufhören müsse und dass die Aufgabe im Wege ruhiger Entwicklung gelöst werden müsse?

A. Ich weiss nicht, ob von Papen seine Aufgabe unter irgendwelchen Bedingungen angenommen hat. Aus seiner Tätigkeit und seinen Bemerkungen ging hervor, dass er unbedingt eine dauernde Lösung der oesterreichischen Frage, die nur durch ruhige Entwicklung und nicht durch Gewalt erzielt werden könne.

5.) F. Hat Angeklagter von Papen in Wien diesen politischen Grundsätzen entsprechend gehandelt?

A. Solange ich da war, hatte ich den Eindruck, dass Angeklagter von Papen diesen Grundsätzen entsprechend gehandelt hat, d.h. der Herstellung von Beziehungen auf friedlichem Wege eher als mit Gewalt.

6.) F. Betrachtete er es als seine erste Aufgabe, das Vertrauen der oesterreichischen Regierung zu gewinnen; ihr klar zu machen, dass er nie etwas tun oder etwas unterstützen werde, um dieses Ziel mit Gewalt zu erreichen, obwohl er eine bundesstaatliche Vereinigung Oesterreichs mit dem Reich als das von beiden Seiten zu erstrebende Ziel ansah?

A. Ja, er handelte dieser politischen Einstellung entsprechend, um die Unterstützung der oesterreichischen Regierung mit friedlichen Mitteln zu gewinnen.

7.) F. Stimmt es, dass aus diesem Grunde der Angeklagte von Papen sich nie für eine Änderung des Regimes in Oesterreich interessierte, dass er nur wünschte, dass die Regierung Schuschnigg eine Grundlage finden möge, auf welcher sie mit den österreichischen Nazis Frieden schliessen könne - auch um Einmischungen von Seiten der Partei des Deutschen Reiches zu vermeiden.

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A. Das stimmt.

8.) F. War es von Papens Aufgabe, den Südosten Europas bis zur Türkei als "Hinterland" in das Deutsche Reich einzugliedern? Sollte Oesterreich dabei das erste Land sein? Sprach von Papen jemals zu Ihnen oder - falls Ihnen bekannt - zu anderen über diese angeblichen Ziele seiner Politik? Schliesst die von von Papen befolgte Politik und seine politischen Anschauungen solche Ziele und auch solche Erklärungen aus?

A. Nein, es war nicht von Papens Aufgabe, den Südosten Europas bis zur Türkei als "Hinterland" ins Deutsche Reich einzugliedern. Mir sind keine Tatsachen bekannt, die darauf schliessen liessen, dass Oesterreich dabei das ersteLand sein sollte. Ich kann mich nicht daran erinnern, dass er je zu mir oder zu anderen darüber gesprochen hätte. Ich hatte damals nicht den Eindruck, dass eine derartige politische Einstellung seiner Auffassung entsprach.

9.) F. Hatte der Angeklagte von Papen - wie Herr Messersmith in seiner eidesstattlichen Erklärung annimmt - die politische Aufgabe, darauf zu sehen, dass das Reich in anderen Südoststaaten einen beherrschenden Einfluss erhalte und unternahm er je Schritte für die Erreichung dieses Zieles?

A. Ich weiss nichts von irgendeinem Auftrag dieser Art. Es entzieht sich meiner Kenntnis, ob er je Schritte mit diesem Zwecke unternommen. Es ist mir nicht wahrscheinlich, aber ich weiss es nicht.

10.) F. Hat der Angeklagte von Papen insbesondere Ungarn oder Jugoslavien je Angebote territorialer Art für den Fall einer Teilung der Tschechoslowakei gemacht?

A. Über diese Frage ist mir nichts bekannt.

11.) F. Können Sie angesichts Ihrer Kenntnis von Angeklagten von Papen an Hitler und an das Auswärtige Amt erstatteten Berichte dartun, dass der Angeklagte von Papen - soweit es sich nicht um eine Frage von Berichten über Ereignisse in Nachbarländern handelt, die ihm durch

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Wiener Quellen bekannt geworden waren - nie an der Politik des Reiches gegenüber der Tschechoslowakei, Ungarn, Rumänien und Bulgarien teilgenommen, sondern sich auf seine oesterreichische Aufgabe beschränkte?

A. Ich weiss nicht, ob er sich je in die Politik des Reiches gegenüber der Tschechoslowakei, Ungarn, Rumänien und Bulgarien eingemischt hat. Er bearbeitete lediglich, das oesterreichische Problem mit all seinen Verwicklungen, deren Auswirkungen sich damals mitunter auch nach Ungarn und die Tschechoslowakei erstreckten.

12.) F. Sind Sie davon überzeugt, dass der Angeklagte von Papen mit dem deutsch-oesterreichischen Vertrag vom 11. Juli 1936 ehrliche Absichten im wahren Sinne des Wortes hatte, weil dieser den deutsdh-oesterreichischen Beziehungen eine normale Grundlage gab? Und dass er es durch die Erklärung der Anerkennung von Oesterreichs Unabhängigkeit unmöglich machen wollte, dass Oesterreich gegen seinen Willen zum Anschluss gezwungen werde ?

A. Soviel ich weiss, und solange ich mit ihm zusammen arbeitete, hatte ich den Eindruck, dass seine Absichten im Hinblick auf den deutsch-oesterreichischen Vertrag vom 11. Juli 1936 ehrliche waren. Der Zweck seiner ganzen Politik war eine bundesstaatliche Vereinigung Oesterreichs mit dem Reich zustande zu bringen.

13.) F. Hat nicht Oesterreich und seine Regierung den Vertrag in dieser Weise verstanden und lebhaft begrüsst?

A. Ich hatte damals den Eindruck, dass die oesterreichische Regierung den Vertrag aus eigenem freien Willen und nicht unter dem Druck von Gewalt schloss.

14.) F. Da Oesterreich im nicht veröffentlichten Teil des Vertrages sich damit einverstanden erklärt hatte, die nationale Oppositionspartei verantwortlich an der Arbeit teilnehmen zu lassen, war es nicht die Pflicht des Gesandten darauf zu sehen, dass dieser Teil angeführt wurde, und dass er zu diesem Zweck in Fühlung mit der oesterreichischen Nazipartei blieb?

A. Ich kann mich nicht an einen unveröffentlichten Teil des Vertrags erinnern, in dem steht, dass die nationale Opposition verantwortlich an der Arbeit teilnehmen solle. Ich kann die Frage nicht beantworten.

15.) F. Können Sie bezeugen, dass von Papen abgesehen von den Beziehungen für den oben erwähnten Zweck nie an den Angelegenheiten der oesterreichischen Nazis teilgenommen und vor allen diesen im Zusammenhang mit illegalen Absichten oder Handlungen gegen ihre Regierung nie irgendwelche Unterstützung gewährte?

A. Das weiss ich nicht.

gez. Victor Prinz
zu ERBACH-SCHOENBERG

Attest:

LEONHARD L.PHILLIPS, Lster
Leutnant FA
Vernehmender Untersuchungs-
beamter W C I T 6829

Ich bestätige, dass obige Zeugenaussage dem Zeugen vor Leistung seiner obigen Unterschrift in seine Sprache übersetzt wurde.

gez. Dr. GOTTFRIED HASSFURTHER
Dolmetscher-WCIT 6829

Ich, H.J. HARRISON, Br.Exp.F.Permit Nr. 11o6o9 bestätige hiermit, dass ich durchaus vertraut mit der englischen und deutschen Sprache bin und dass das Vorstehende eine wahrheitsgemässe und richtige Übersetzung des Dokuments Nr. 96 darstellt.

3. Juni 1946

H.J.HARRISON,
Br.Exp.F.Permit Nr. 11o6o9

H1950 -0017

H-1950

V. PAPEN EXH. 96

Filed June 17, 1946
Wakefield
Secy.

V. P A P E N DOK. 96

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V. Papen Exh. 96